FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1851.

It is difficult enough to perform anything in this life that antitles us to credit. But to have what little we accomplish in that way, coninto a reproach, is among the most re volting experiments that can be made on human

We did not observe the following, until w found it in the Macon (Tuskegee) Republican, copied from the Mobile Advertiser-both South-

ern Submission papers.

Mr. Languos, besides being editor of a paper, is Mayor of the city of Mobile, and we could hardly have supposed him capable of writing a paragraph so destitute of decorum as well as of true, the impro-For, even if it were true, the impropriety of publishing a jocular remark, made in as the basis of a base imputation, is too obvious to every man of cander and of breeding. We, however, are quite willing that all our conversation should be repeated; but not that it should be misstated. The article

Washington City, writes to his paper as follows conterning the Southern Press and its editor, Elwood Fisher:

Elwood Fisher:

"It is perhaps unfair to hold the present editor of the Southern Press responsible for the doctrines of that paper. The manner in which the paper was established is familiar to the country. It was established by the Southern disunionists, and the present editor was employed to edit it. He therefore is hired to write disunion editorials at a round assert. here, by an Old ...

as the subject of politics was

"Oh," says my friend, "Fisher don't beneva"Oh," says my friend, "Fisher don't benevaword he writes—he gets good pay." Says

Fisher, "the least said about that the better—
let's take a drink." There's many a serious truth
uttered as njoke. The principles of Mr. Elwood

Fisher are evidently a tradeable commodity, alsays in market and for sale to the highest bidas paper thus conducted is calindusnce on the publication." der. Of course a paper thus conducted is cal-culated to exert a vast influence on the public mind! It is such a paper that sneers at "North-ern men" who edit Southern papers.

"Elwood Fisher is avidently what the

mind! It is such a paper that sneers at "Northern man" who edit Southern papers.
"Elwood Fisher is evidently what the world would call a "good fellow"—agreeable, amiable and kind. From the acquaintance I have formed with him here, I like him. He is certainly a good writer and a man of talents. But whenever you see a man wearing adrab coat, copperas pants and a white hat in the winter, set it down as "a fixed fact" that there is a "screw loose"

far as the pay was concerned, the least said about that the better." And so the gentleman referred to as present understood us, for so he now says. It is true that there's many a serious uttered as a joke. And this is one of them. For we had not and have not received any pay.— their services, but I see no reason why they should We were not "employed,"- nor "hired" to edit this paper, at a "round salary" or any salary, or for any "consideration." So that if our "principles are evidently a tradeable commodity, al-ways in market and for sale to the highest bid-flock one day called to pay his duty, but was told der," as this creature asserts, and if we have sold by a servant that the bishop was at his studies, them in this case, we have certainly given a long credit for an uncertain sum, with rather uncertain security. For the only pecuniary advantage ent which thus far would barely pay its own expenses, even if the subscriptions already received, were all paid up, and unfortanately a considerable portion are not. It is true theirs. that the subscriptions are still increasing, and that the paper will probably become profitable. as it has gone, instead of paying us funds. And we avail ourselves of this occasion to bring this fact to our negligent subscribers, and to the friends of the cause, that the former and to the friends of the cause, that the former flourished for almost a generation in claims upon may pay up, and the latter aid in extending its government, wished to try an experiment on Mr.

this paper is engaged, than we have. The editor of the Mobile Advertiser, not content with maligning our motives, calumniates our costume-an offence that we cannot pass over lightly, as our taste, as well as principles over lightly, as our taste, as well as principles and motives, is above his criticism. He complains that we wear a drab coat. Well, we have an elegant drab overcoat—and the color, as well as the cut of it, has been quite the fashion on Pennsylvania avenue this winter. Our undercoat is a very fine claret, of the darkest, softest, and mildest shade—now rather the worse for wear—but made by the most eminent tailor in the Union, and made to fit a form worthy of all his skill. As for the hat, it is white—even though, or rather because it is Winter. We never could endure black hats, particularly in Winter, and especially when we saw that nature delighted, in that season, to clothe herself in white, and uniformly gives to animals in the arctio regions, the whitest of furs for clothing.

A certain Postmaster General—I will not name thim, for he is still living, and it might ruin his character—when an enormous, and, as I always the importance of the most iniquitous claim was smuggled through Congress, as usual, the last night of the session, refused to pay it, although sanctioned by the Solicitor of the Treasury. The claimants brought suit, and recovered the whole, both principal and interest, the court being bound to decide according to law. He was then a private citizen, and being responsible in that capacity, was completely ruined, though I am under the impression of the Congress, some years afterwards, passed a law for his relief. Had he been a defaulter to the amount he wished to save to the public, or had he participated in some Galphin claim, he would possibly now occupy a high station, if not in the government, at least among patriots, trading pointicines, and aristocratic brokers. Since this memorable example, I believe no public officer has exposed himself to a similar fate by treading in his footsteps. The opposite course is much the safest and most profitable. As for our pants, the editor of the Mobile Adertiser has perpetrated an atrocious columny. He says they are "copperas colored." This is an outrage, and one that can only be accounted for by the fact, which we now recollect, that he

A great overgrown bully, who was much afficied with scruples of conscience about the backslidings of one of his neighbors, meeting him one day, demanded his purse under pretence that he was going to make a bad use of his money. The neighbor, who was rather troubled with weak nerves, plucked up his spirit, and swore he would defend his property at all hazards and to the last extremity. "But," said the other, "My dear friend, and excellent neighbor, I'll compromise with you. If you will only give up your money peaceably, I won't take it away by force. Surely this ought to satisfy affy reasonable man." "O, if that's the case," said the other, "I'm satisfied. Here take my purse, but I hope you will be more moderate and judicious in future." Now, is it not too much, that a Yankee, preuming on being the editor of a Southern paer-(although it is a Submission one)-and still further, elate with being Mayor of a Southern city, should come up to the seat of government with his green spectacles on; and not content with applying the Northern principle to us, that everything is marketable, should add insult to U. S. Mint.—The Philadelphia American of Monday says: The annexed statement, for which we are indebted to the treasurer of the U. S. Mint, E. C. Dale, esq., shows the operations of that institution for the month of February. The total coinage during the month of February was \$5,115,353, against \$2,705,193 40 in January, showing an increase of \$2,410,164 80, or near 90, per cent. By the middle of the present month it is confidently expected that all deposites, upon the ascertainment of their value, will be paid promptly, even should they reach to six or seven million dollars a month. The present paying point extends to deposite No. 1958 inclusive. injury by presuming to criticise our costume that is the best specimen of a Mayor that can be imported by the commercial city of Mobile, from the North, we advise her people the next time they want an exotic, to send to the northward corner of Minnesota, or Nebraska, for one, and we will warrant that he will do more credit to his station than the present incumbent.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL -The President as not yet decided which of the two plans submitted to him for the enlargement of the Capi-tol he will accept. One of the plane proposes a double Capitol to be built upon the Eastern rounds with a court yard between, and the other ection of two additional wings extending yond the two chambers now used by the ate and House of Representatives. Congress as made an appropriation of \$200,000 to begin ne work, and the President may select from her of the plans recommended by the two sagreeing) committees of Congress, alter two or select a third, now that the commit have disagreed.

The following appropriations for the city of Washington, we select from the general appro-priation bill, as interesting information to our

at Third street. It proved to be the body of a gentleman by the name of WEBB, late comedian

mitted to be done by Congress, was to author

Relies of Scraps and Musings .-- No. 12. CONGRESSIONAL EDUCATION.

The growing practice in Congress of authori

They have no more right to appropriate money

and the next, but received the same answer

Peter Hagner-who I believe is since dead-

tegrity; so much so that he exhibited the rare phe

public money as if it were his own."

A COMPROMISE.

U. S. Mint.-The Philadelphia American

For the Southern Press

fore, having missed his way.

the census printed till 1852.

Arrest of Gov. Quitman

Mosile, Feb. 20, 1851 on the castern branch of the Potomac, pay of drawkeepers, &c., \$4,000. For medical treatment of twelve transcient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in the Washington Infirmary, \$2,000. For completing the grading, and planting with trees and enclosing the public mall, from Third street to the Potomac, \$12,000. For grading and planting with trees the grounds south of the President's house, \$10,000. For new Jersey avenue, south of the capitol, \$4,000, and the same north of the capitol, \$1,000. For pavement around the capitol, \$1,000. For extending the gas pipes around the Executive buildings, &c. \$6,500. For grading and paving Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, \$9,000. For grading and improving Maryland svenue, \$6,500. For grading and paving Seventeenth street, \$5,500. For filling up, grading, and improving Franklin Square, \$5,500. For the east wing of the Patent office, \$200,000. For Washington city canal, \$20,000; provided the city shall expend a like sum for the same work. For completing the grades of the city, \$4,000. For

Arrest of Gov. Quitman.

Mosile, Feb. 20, 1851.

Eds. Delia: The arrest of the Executive of a sovereign State, while in the discharge of his official functions, under process issuing from a federal court, is an event, the mere novelty of which, it might be supposed, would attract universal attention. But when we consider the portentous significance of this extraordinary exertion of power, and the vast consequences that must inevitably flow from it as a precedent—the apathy and indifference with which it is regarded, afford to every friend of the South matter for mournful apprehension. The State of Mississippi, whose dignity has been thus insulted, and whose very existence, as a political community, has been called into question by the insult, manifests, apparently, neither resentment nor humiliation—treating the arrest of its governor with less concern than one might reasonably expect from the proprietor of a small plantation, whose overseer had been taken away by a State sheriff, for a breach of the peace.

The question involved in this assertion of power, on the part of the federal government, goes, to the very foundation of our political system, and, in my judgment, transcends in importance any other question that has engaged the public attention since the formation of our Constitution. It is important to the whole Union; but to the South, fast falling into a helpless minority, and therefore vitally interested in preserving, unimpaired, the constitutional land-marks of our system, and the sovereignty of the States, it is a question that demands the most careful and anxious consideration. To discuss it as its importance deserves, would be beyond the limits of a hasty communication like this; and for a greater task I have not the leisure, even if I could flatter myself that I possessed the ability. I must confine myself to suggestions merely—to the statement rather of conclusions, than an elaborate of reasoning. The work of more careful elaboration, I must leave to minds more able, and to whom the public have pend a like sum for the same work. For completing the grades of the city, \$4,000. For compensation of the Auxiliary Gaard, which is increased to thirty men, \$15,000. For rebuilding Columbia Engine house, \$2,500. For filling up reservation No. 17, \$2,500. iscovered early yesterday morning in the canal at the Adelphi Theatre, in this city. It is sup-posed that he fell off the wharf the evening be-THE CENSUS OF 1850 .- Among the things

suggest to intelligent minds a ready answer to every difficulty that can be started on the opposite side.

Gov. Quitman, if I am correctly informed as to the facts, was indicted in the circuit court of the United States, sitting in New Orieans, on the finding of a grand jury, acting under the advice and direction of that court, for aiding and abetting in the violation of the neutral laws of the United States, by the late attempted invasion of Cuba. After the indictment was found, and previous to any process issued upon it, apprehending the difficulty that might grow out of any attempt at a coercive execution of the process of the federal court, (which I issued, I presume, on motion from the district court of the United States for Mississippi,) the governor addressed the proper officer, or department of the federal government, requesting that the proceedings might be stayed until his term of office should expire. This was peremptorily refused; and that this refusal was on the advice, and with the concurrence of the government, has not been, and I presume will not be, denied. The process for his arrest, therefore, issued, and under it, while governor, and discharging the duties of his office at the capital of the State, he was arrested by the marshal of the United States. Thus the alternative was presented, of a forcible resistance on his part to the mandate of the federal government, or a resignation of his office. He chose the latter alternative—a most unwise and injudicious choice I must think, but originating, doubtless, in patriotic motives.

We need not, however, detain ourselves with any inquiry of this kind. The arrest took place; the assertion of power was made, and the question is presented, Was that arrest lawful? Was it warranted by the Constitution or laws of the land, or by any principles or usages of good government, to which, in the absence of express law, we are accustomed to look for a solution of such difficulties?

Can the governor of a sovereign State of this ize the census for 1850 to be printed. No provision having been made for it, we shall not have ing the publication of books for the purpose of distribution among the members, at the public ex-pense, is both unauthorized and undignified. for that object than to pay their washing and lodging. If they are so deficient in the knowledge of their public duties, and so ignorant of the mode of performing them, as to require a new course of study, they should set about supplying their deficiencies by their own efforts, and at their own expense. Every workman furnishes his own tools, and every member should furnish his own books. They don't come to Congress, as to a school, to learn their A B C, but to legislate for the country; and they should be at least prepared for that duty by a previous knowledge of the Constitution of the United States, as well as the nature and insti-

tutions of the government. The people pay for pay their members for qualifying themselves for When the learned M. Huat was appointed

The bishop is at his studies." On going away the last time, he was heard grumbling to himself,

bishop who had finished his studies." In like manner, it were to be wished, the people would send members to Congress who had finished

was one of the auditors of the treasury, and distinguished for his capacity, as well as innomenon of remaining in office under every change of administration. Tr-, who had lived and ing with abuse of that excellent officer. On being asked what cause of complaint he had against him, he replied, with most contemptuous bitterness, "Why, the d——d fool is as careful of the public money as if it were his own."

Another!

A certain Postmaster General—I will not name him, for he is still living, and it might ruin his character—when an enormous, and, as I always believed, most iniquitous claim was smuggled through Congress, as usual, the last night of the solid evidence of sincerity in the cause in which ing with abuse of that excellent officer. On being asked what cause of complaint he had against him, he replied, with most contemptuous bitterness, "Why, the d-d fool is as careful of the

the Blast falls adopted it. No such provision, as were greatly will, free moment, content that are exercisely will, free moment, content that are exercisely will, free moment, content that are exercisely will are such as a well of another. There is a content to the constitution of the

terests.

The destruction of the slave trade, colonization, the abolition of slavery in the United States, the political and commercial interests of our population, the extent and depth of religious and moral activities of his offence against stion the broadic such hostile the federal governore such extent and service the integrity of no such power de none to any the integrity of the integrity

may be an owner or part owner of the snip of vessel.

Sec. 7. Any person or persons shipping oil of vitriol, unslacked lime, inflammable matches, or gunpowder, in a ship or vessel taking a cargo for divers persons on freight, without delivering at the time of shipment, a note in writing, expressing the nature and character of such merchandize to the master, mate, officer, or person in charge of the loading of the ship or vessel, shall forfeit to the United States, one thousand dollars.

This act shall not apply to the owner or owners of any canal boat, barge, or lighter, or to any vessel of any description whatsoever, used in river or inland navigation.

of Stereo-chromie, the new mode of fresco painting, says a letter from Munich, about which German artists are now so sanguine, has just been completed in Kaulbach's studio here from a deaunder his own eye. It is a figure of a Prophet, and is intended for the great exhibition in London. The figure, grand and majestic an it is, cannot be expected to give the English public anything but a faint idea of Kaulbach's genius. As a specimen of this new and much extolled mode of painting, it will be recorded with enviscity.

of hartstring and sicolary to an engigifered Christs and evillation, must entire many generations, and evil and the time good is being evolved. We doubt whether the "progress" of any other possible that the time good is being evolved. We doubt whether the "progress" of any other possible that the time good is being evolved. We doubt whether the "progress" of any other possible that the engron rose, though of a different possible that the engron rose, though of a different possible that the engron rose, though of a different possible that the engron rose, though of a different possible that the engron rose, though of a different possible that the engron rose, though of a different possible that the engron rose, though of a different possible that the engron rose, though of the engron of the

the world. To the artist himself it offers the most important recommendations. He is not confined to time in executing it. He can leave off when he pleases, and for any length of time, which he cannot do in fresco work by any means, nor in oilpainting, excepting within certain limits. The highest advantage of all, however, is, that the same part may be painted over and over, as often as you please, which is not possible in fresco; and, consequently, in this new mode the most perfect harmony may be preserved throughout the largest possible painting. In fresco, the artist is the slave of his materials; here, he is their arbitrary master to the fullest extent. The idea that the federal government, or any of its departments, possess this species of jurisdiction over the existence of the State government, is as novel as it is absurd, and ought not to be tolerated for a moment. The consequences of it, all rendy referred to, demonstrate its absurdity. It is shall notice them again, and conclude these basty suggestions, already extended much beyond my original plan and purpose.

There is not, I believe, a State constitution in the Union, that provides for a vacancy occasioned by the arrest or imprisoment of its governor, at the suit of a foreign jurisdiction. If there is, the the suit of a foreign jurisdiction. If there is, the suit of a foreign jurisdiction. If there is, the the suit of a foreign jurisdiction. If there is, the suit of a foreign jurisdiction. If there is, the the suit of a foreign jurisdiction. If there is, the suit of a foreign jurisdiction. If there is, the suit of a foreign jurisdiction. If there is, the suit of a foreign jurisdiction. If there is, the thousand dollars.

A new settlement has been formed near Grand out.—Balt. Patriot.

List of Acts and Re

An act to limit the liabilities of ship-owners and for others purposes.

An act for the relief of Charlotte Lynch.

An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California.

An act to authorize the exchange of a lot on the military site of Fort Hamilton for an equal quantity of ground adjoining said site.

quantity of ground adjoining said site.

An act for the relief of the legal representatives of the late General Walker K. Armistead, of the army of the United States.

An act te settle and adjust the expenses of the people of Oregon in defending themselves from the attacks of the Cayuse Indians, in the years 1847 and 1848.

An act to create additional collection districts in the Territory of Oregon, and for other pur-

oses.

An act to amend an act entitled an act allow ing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on that

ubject.
An act for the relief of Hubert H. Booley. An act for the settlement of certain classes f private land claims "within the limits of the le Bastrop Grant," and for allowing pre emptions to certain actual settlers in the event of the final adjudication of the title of the said De

Bastrop grant in favor of the United States.

An act for the relief of William Hardin.

An act for the relief of William Hardin.
An act for the relief of H. J. McClintock,
Harrison Gill, and Mansfield Carter.
An act to grant to the New Haven and New
London Railroad Company, the right of way
through the custom-house lot in New London.
An act for the relief of Cincinnatus Trousdale and John G. Connelly, of Arkansas.
An act providing for an additional term of the
United States circuit and district courts at Chicago, in the district of Illinois. ACTS ORIGINATED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESEN

An act to authorize the legislative assemblie An act to authorize the legislative assembles of the Territories of Oregon and Minnesota to take charge of the school lands in said territories, and for other purposes.

An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1851.

June 30th, 1851.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military academy for the year ending June 30th, 1852.

An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year ending June 30th, 1850.

An act for the relief of Joseph D. Ward and

An act for the relief of Joseph D. Ward and Isaac Watts Griffith.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the year ending June 30th, 1852.

An act to reduce and modify the rates of pos-tage in the United States, and for other pur-

poses.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June 30th, 1852, and for other purposes. An act making appropriations for the An act for the relief of Sayles J. Bowen An act for the relief of the widow of the late Lt. Col. Wm. Gray, deceased.

An act making appropriations for

All Goods of Southern manufacture, he will par cularly keep.
No. 224, bend of King st., Charleston LOST.

SILVER CARD CASE, with " Mrs. Ell-A wood Fisher," engraved on it. A liberly reward will be paid for its deliveryat this office.

Lete from Contral America

Passed at the Second sension of the Thirty-first Congress.

Actes which originates in the senate:

An act to change the terms of the circuit courte for the eastern and western districts of Ponnsylvania.

An act to amend the act to change the time for holding the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Ohio.

An act to divide the district of Arkansas into two judicial districts.

An act to divide the district of Arkansas into two judicial districts.

An act to authorize the States government, in the protection of the north-eastern frontier.

An act to authorize the Secretary of War to allow the payment of interest united States, in the suppression of the hostilities of the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee Indians, in the year 1836, 1837 and 1838.

An act to found a military asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the army of the United States.

An act to mported merchandise, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of the American Colonization Society.

An act to grant the right of pre-emption to certain purchasers and settlers on the "Maiaon Rouge Grant," in the event of the United States.

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[Telegraphed for the Southern Press.] NEW ORLEANS, March 4, 1851.

New Orleans, March 4, 1851.

The Bulletin office was totally destroyed by fire last night, with nearly all the materials; also several adjoining stores. Loss very heavy.

Accounts from Yucatan state that the British have taken that place, in consequence of which the Spanish authorities have left. A battle was fought between Salvador and Guatemala, in which the former was victorious.

former was victorious.

The steamer Oregon exploded on the 3d inst., near the Island 82, and afterwards burnt totally. Forty-two lives were lost by this sad acqident.

The steamship Pacific from Chagren has just prived. She brings a large number of passen

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR CHAGRES, DIRECT, VIA HAVANA.

Through Tickets to San Francisco AT REDUCED RATES. New Orleans passengers transferred at Hayanna to the double engine Steamship FALCON. On TUESDAY, MARCH, 11, at 3 p. m.,

THE SPLENDID DOUBLE ENGINE STEAMSHIP GEORGIA, 3,000 tons burden,

D. D. PORTER, U. S. Navy, Commander, WILL sail precisely at 2 o'clock, p. m., from her pier at the foot of Warren street. N. Y., with the Government Mails, direct for HAVANA and CHAGRES.

Freight taken to Chagres at usual rates.

Specie only taken on freight to Havana and
ew Orleans.

For freight or passage, apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
177 West st., cor. of Warren, N. 1
Mar 7-t11 MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES.

F. MORRIS & CO., MANAGERS All the Schemes are examined and approved by the STATE COMMISSIONERS.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY. Class 8,
To be drawn in Baltimore, March 8th, 1851,
78 numbers and 13 ballots.

RICH SCHEME.

38,000 Dollars is
18,000 Dollars is
8,000 Dollars is
4,000 Dollars is
750 Dollars are
360 Dollars are 1 Prize of 1 Prize of 1 Prize of 100 Prizes of 182 Prizes of 32,399 Prizes amounting to Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50. Certificate of Package of 26 whole tickets, \$130.00 do do 26 half tickets, 65.00 do do 26 quarter tickets, 32.50

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class G,
To be drawn in Baltimore, March 15, 1851,
75 numbers and 12 drawn ballots.

1 Prize of 51,322 Dollars is 0 Prizes of 10,000 Dollars are 

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY. Class 14, To be drawn in Baltimore, March 19th, 1851 75 numbers, 10 ballots.

2 Prizes of 6 Prizes of 12 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars are 100 amounting to 526,695. 00 Prizes of 23,845 Prizes, amounting to 526,695.
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
Certificate of Package of 25 whole tickets, \$150 00 25 half tickets, 75 00

25 half tickets, 75 00 25 quarter tickets, 37 50 25 eighth tickets, 18 75 do do GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Class 9.

To be drawn in Baltimore, March 22d, 1851.
78 numbers, and 12 ballots. splendid scheme. 40,000 Dollars is 12,497 Dollars is 12,497 1 Prize of

4,000 Dollars is 4,000 Dollars is 1,000 Dollars are 500 Dollars are 250 Dollars are 1 Prize of 6, 00 1 Prize of 00 Prizes of 00 Prizes of 30.316 Prizes, amounting to \$578,177.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
Certificate of Package of 26 whole tickets, \$150 C0
do do 26 infl tickets 75 90
do do 26 eight tickets, 37 50
do do do 26 eight tickets, 18 75

F. MORRIS & Co., Address Feb. 26. Managers, Baltimore, Md

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO. Direct Importers of OREIGN DRY-GOODS

FOREIGN DRY-GOODS,
In Charleston, South Caretine,
WOULD respectfully inform their friends, and
those who purchase Dry-Goods in their
city, that they are prepared, and are offering a
very large and well assorted stock of Poreign and
Domestic, Stapte, and Fancy Dry-Goods, selected
for and particularly adapted to the Southern trade.
Importing direct, they feel assured of being able
to sell goods as low in Charleston, as they can be
bought in any other market in the United States.
They would call particular attention to Linea
Goods, of every description; the make will be
found of best finish, and perfectly free from any
smixture of cotton. Also to their stock of Dres
Goods, which will be found second to none in the
market.

Terms Cash, or city acceptances.

C. & E. L. KERRISON, & CO.

No. 209 King, northwest corner King and Marke Feb. 10.

228,049 double engles, value, 133,326 quarter engles, value, 188,702 gold dollars, value, 550,077 pieces, silver coinage. 105,000 dimes, value, 100,000 half dimes, value, 1,686,610 cents, value. \$5,114,863 from lat to 2,441,637 pieces, value
Gold bullion deposited for coinage,
the 28th February, 1851, inclusive:
From California
From other sources

Total Silver bullion, deposited for coinage, from 1st to 28th February, inclusive,

to which, in the absence of express law, we are accustomed to look for a solution of such difficulties?

Can the governor of a sovereign State of this confederacy, while in the discharge of his official duties, be arrested in virtue of legal process, is suing from a federal court, and taken out of his own State to be tried for a criminal offence against the laws of the Union?

I do not hesitate to give the question the broadest and most confident denial. No such hostile and despotic power is lodged in the federal government, under the Constitution—none such exists, as an incident, either proper or necessary to the maintenance of the Union, or the integrity of the federal government. Having no such power under the Constitution, it can confide none to any of its departments.

The government of the United States is the creature of the States; formed by them in their sovereign capacity, existing for their benefit, and dependent for its continued existence upon their will. The supposition its monstrous that a government, thus formed, possesses an implied power, will the supposition thus broadly, because it is manifest that if the federal government, through its judiciary, can deprive a State of its executive, by legal process against the person of its govern-

is this on an exparle proceeding of a grand jury, not only acting out of the State, but in obedience to another government. An indictment for treason, of the supposition, found by a grand jury at Washington, against the governor and the members of the legislature, while in session, (whether well founded, or the offspring of an arbitrary melevolence) woud result in their immediate arrest and abduction from the State, thus leaving it in effect, a disorganized community—a State without a government de facto, although possessing a government de jure; and what is worse, without the power of organizing itself again, unless by a recourse to its primitive right of revolution! Is it possible, and do we now learn, for the first time, the fearful fact, that the States of this Union hold their right of self-preservation by no better tenure than this, and that their political organization may be thus annihilated, at any moment that an arbitrary government, through its judiciary department, may choose to exert the portentous power in question—suspending the existence of a State government, by arresting the officers to whom the functions of government are for the time entrusted?

State government, by arresting the others to whom the functions of government are for the time entrusted?

So insolent an assertion of power—one so utterly subversive, not only of separate State sovereignty, but of all correct ideas of government—has never before, I must think, been made in this country; and yet I maintain, with perfect confidence, that such an assertion of power, and to such extent, is directly and necessarily involved in any proposition asserting the legality of the late arrest of Governor Quitman.

Are the public men of the South so wanting in foresight and sagacity, as not to perceive the application that may be made of this doctrine to the future contingencies likely to be forced upon us? Are they so blind as not to discern the cloven foot of federal despotism imprinted by this stealthy and noiseless step upon the most vital part of the sovereignty of the States—upon the very centre of their being as political communities? Is the federal influence, that we are willing to permit this assertion of power by the government of the United States to pass unchallenged? What efficients

of federal influence, that we are willing to permit this assertion of power by the government of the United States to pass unchallenged? What efficient measure of self-pre-ervation, taken by the South, may demand exemption from the assertion of this portentous right to strike dead the organization of the States, by a simple movement of the judicial arm of the federal government?

These are questions that force themselves, with vivid significance, upon the mind of every thinking man in the country, who considers this subject in connection with the trying crisis that awaits the South—a crisis, written among the decrees of Providence, and which no human power can avert.

and be marked with much individual suffering, while all the time good is being evolved. We doubt whether the "progress" of any other people to self-government has been through less tribulation than the negro race, though of a different kind; yet they alone are objects of pity. Purification and elevation are the effects, sooner or later, of adversity and the chastisements of Heaven.

The greatest slave-dealers in the world are the negro princes themselves. They go to war to get slaves, and their cupidity is only stimulated by others. The colonization scheme, co-operating with the blockade of the naval powers, seems to be the only means to put an end to the traffic—and the gradual elevation of the race here, as at present, by stopping fresh importations, will add to the